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١- درجة حرارة الهواء:

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Fluid Dynamics

¹ Markus & Morris, Building, Climate and Energy, pp.34

(Microclimate)

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(x)

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الرطوبة النسبية:

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الجزيرة الحرارية¹:

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حركة الهواء:

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¹ colombo ,Landabaso &Sivilla, Oassive Solar Architecture for mediterranian Area. Pp.40

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كيفية تعديل عناصر الموقع لخواص الرياح:

wind tunnel

Computational fluid dynamics CFD

comis (Flovent)
Virtual Wind Tunnel VWT

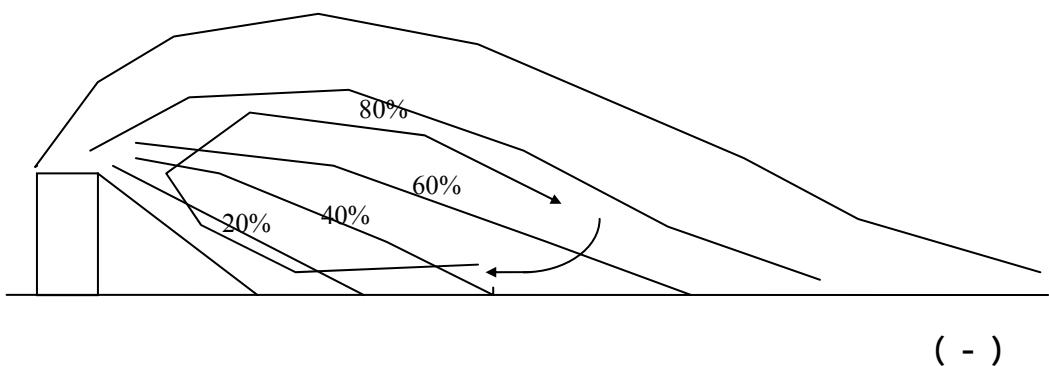
):
(... ()

Boundary layers

CFD

CFD

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الحركة حول المبنى أفقياً:

$$V_x = F(X/L) \times V_0 - : (L) \quad (X)$$

¹ Brown & Gillespie, Microclimatic Landscape Design, pp.129

$$Vx = F (2X/w) \times V0 - : (w) (X)$$

Reduction factor F
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$$\cdot (-)$$

: X L h

$$Vx = f [X/L - (h - 2)]$$

تأثير تتابع المبنى:

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CFD

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CFD

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$$q = e \times sb \times (T)4 .2$$

q

e

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T

+

=

$$5.77 \times 10^{-8}$$

sb

¹ Markus & Morris, Building, Climate and Energy, pp.38
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¹ Markus & Morris, Building Climate and Energy, pp.77

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$$q = 0.9 \times 5.77 \times 10^{-8} \times (34 + 273)4$$
$$q = 512.5 \text{ watt / m}^2$$

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حساب درجة الحرارة في الشمس:

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$$\begin{array}{c} / \quad / \\ / \quad / \\ \% \quad / \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} / \quad = \\ / \quad = \end{array}$$

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$$T = [q / sb]^{1/4} - 273$$

$$T = [q / 5.77]^{1/4} \times 100 - 273$$

$$T = [628 / 5.77]^{1/4} \times 100 - 273$$

$$T = 50 \text{ C}$$

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$$T_0 = T_r \times 0.5 + T_{air} \times 0.5 = [50.25 \times 0.5] + 35 \times 0.5 = 42.6 \text{ C}$$

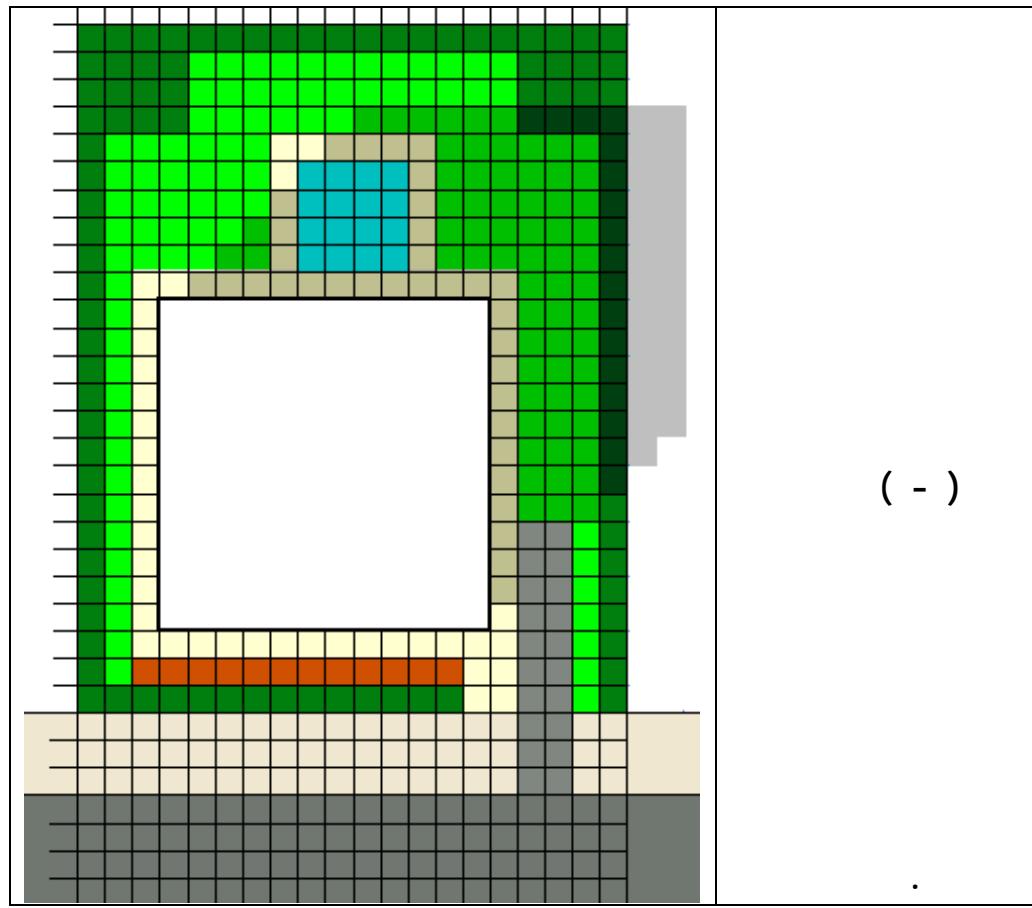
solar excess

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ويبقى عنصرين لهما علاقة بالمبنى:

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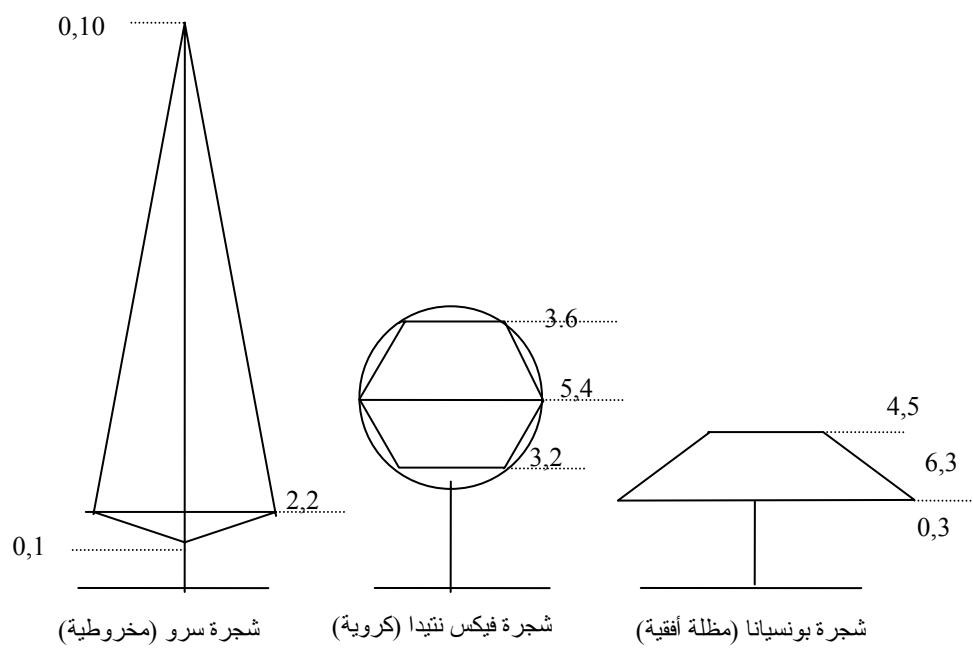
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$$(\times) -) ($$

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$$\text{alt} \qquad \qquad \qquad h \qquad \text{Orientation shift} = L = h \cos \text{alt.}$$

Xshift = L sin azimuth

Y shift = L cos azimuth

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كثافة إظلال للشجرة:

(SD)

Shading Coellect = SD x L

Landscape Architecture

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(

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E

% SC

$L = t / \cos\theta$

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¹ Brown & Gillespie, Microclimatic Landscape Design,pp.98

$$0.5m = 0.5 / 1 = : \\ e = 1 - sc = - :$$

$$E = e / L = 20 / 0.5 = 40 \% = : \ddot{a}c$$

$$L = 0.5m / \cos 30 = 0.577m$$

$$E = 20 / 0.577 = 34.6 \%$$

: $\ddot{a}c$

$$L = 0.5m / \cos 60 = 1 m$$

$$E = 20 / 1 = 20 \%$$

: $\ddot{a}c$

$$L = 0.5m / \cos 80 = 2.9 m$$

$$E = 20 / 2.9 = 68 \%$$

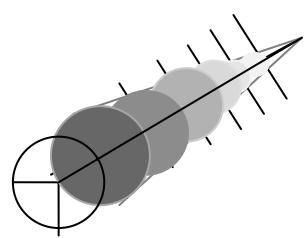
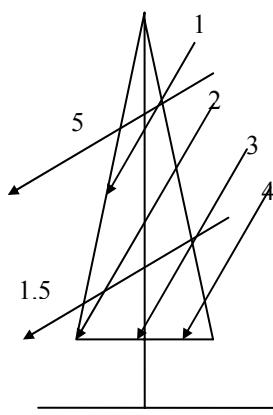
:

		L / $\cos \theta$	
40 %	20 %	0.5	0
35 %	20 %	0.577	30
20 %	20 %	1	60
7 %	20 %	2.9	80

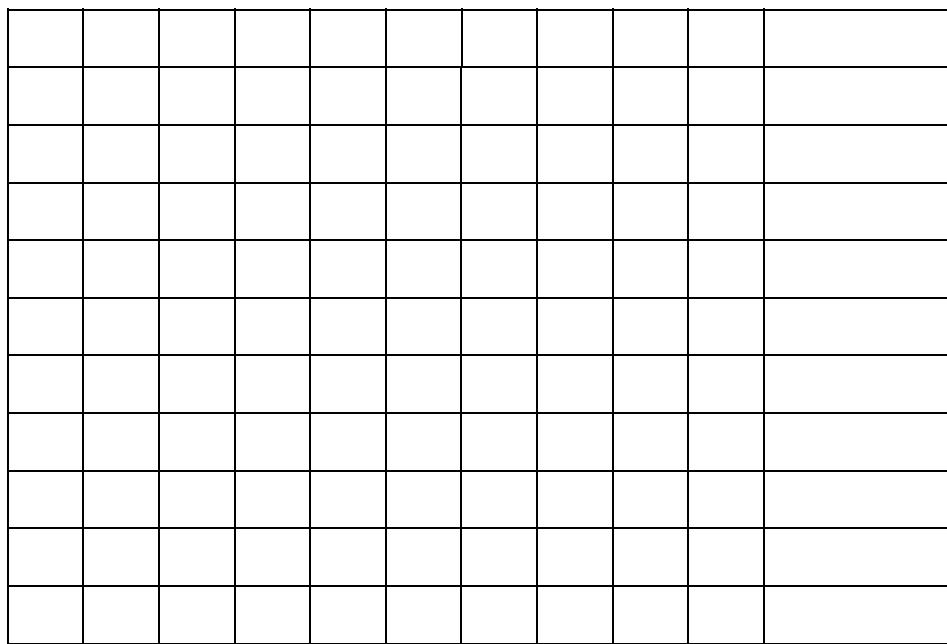
$$E = e \cos \theta / t$$

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(\ddot{e} -)



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$$(\quad - \quad) = E$$

long wave correction factor = $C_{lw} = 3$

long wave Transmittance = $(1 - SC) \times C_{lw}$

long radiation Transmittance = $(1 - SC) \times 3 = 3 - 3 SC$

long wave shading coellect = $1 - E_{lw} = 1 - (3 - 3 SC) = 3 SC - 2$

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$$S C_{lw} = 3 SC - 2$$

مثال:

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الحل:

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$$q_{sw} = 250 \times 0.05 = 12.5 \text{ watt / m}^2$$

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$$q_{lw} = 3 \times q_{sw} = 37.5 \text{ watt / m}^2$$

$$q_{solar} = q_{sw} + q_{lw} = 50 \text{ watt/ m}^2$$

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70 70 0% -

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_{\text{out}}(x) \psi_{\text{in}}(x) dx \equiv \left(\psi_{\text{out}} \times \psi_{\text{in}} \right) \equiv$$

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